

Frequency or frequency band	Subpart	Class of station	Remarks
979.000 MHz .....	Q	RLT	
1300–1350 MHz .....	F, Q	MA, RLS	Surveillance radars and transponders.
1435–1535 MHz .....	F, J	MA, FAT	Aeronautical telemetry and telecommand operations.
1559–1626.5 MHz .....	F, Q	MA, RL	Aeronautical radionavigation.
1646.5–1660.5 MHz .....	F	TJ	Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R).
2310–2390 MHz .....	J	MA, FAT	Aeronautical telemetry and telecommand operations.
2700–2900 MHz .....	Q	RLS	Airport surveillance and weather radar.
4200–4400 MHz .....	F	MA	Radio altimeters.
5000–5250 MHz .....	Q	MA, RLW	Microwave landing system.
5031.000 MHz .....	Q	RLT	
5350–5470 MHz .....	F	MA	Airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.
8750–8850 MHz .....	F	MA	Airborne doppler radar.
9000–9200 MHz .....	Q	RLS	Land-based radar.
9300–9500 MHz .....	F, Q	MA	Airborne radars and associated airborne beacons.
13250–13400 MHz .....	F	MA	Airborne doppler radar.
14000–14400 MHz .....	F, Q	MA, RL	Aeronautical radionavigation.
15400–15700 MHz .....	Q	RL	Aeronautical radionavigation.
24250–25250 MHz .....	F, Q	MA, RL	Aeronautical radionavigation.
31800–33400 MHz .....	F, Q	MA, RL	Aeronautical radionavigation.

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### Subpart F—Aircraft Stations

#### § 87.185 Scope of service.

(a) Aircraft stations must limit their communications to the necessities of safe, efficient, and economic operation of aircraft and the protection of life and property in the air, except as otherwise specifically provided in this part. Contact with an aeronautical land station must only be attempted when the aircraft is within the service area of the land station. However, aircraft stations may transmit advisory information on air traffic control, unicom or aeronautical multicom frequencies for the benefit and use of other stations monitoring these frequencies in accordance with FAA recommended traffic advisory practices.

(b) Aircraft public correspondence service must be made available to all persons without discrimination and on reasonable demand, and must communicate without discrimination with any public coast station or mobile-satellite earth station authorized to provide aircraft public correspondence service.

(c) Aircraft public correspondence service on maritime mobile frequencies may only be carried by aircraft stations licensed to use maritime mobile frequencies and must follow the rules for public correspondence in part 80.

(d) Aircraft public correspondence service on Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R) Service frequencies may only

be carried on aircraft earth stations licensed to use Aeronautical Mobile-Satellite (R) frequencies and are subject to the rules for public correspondence in this part. Aircraft public correspondence service on Maritime Mobile-Satellite Service frequencies may only be carried by aircraft earth stations licensed to use Maritime Mobile-Satellite frequencies and are subject to the rules for public correspondence in part 80.

[53 FR 28940, Aug. 1, 1988, as amended at 57 FR 45750, Oct. 5, 1992]

#### § 87.187 Frequencies.

(a) Frequencies used for air-ground Communications are listed in subpart E. Aircraft stations may use frequencies assigned to Government or non-Government aeronautical stations or radionavigation land stations if the communications are within the aeronautical or radionavigation land station scope of service.

(b) 410 kHz is the international direction-finding frequency for use outside the continental United States.

(c) 457 kHz is an authorized working frequency for flights over the high seas.

(d) 500 kHz an international calling and distress frequency for aircraft on flights over the high seas. Except for distress, urgency or safety messages an aircraft station must not transmit on 500 kHz during the silence periods for